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through six editions since its publication in 1899 is sufficient evidence that it is appreciated by the medical students and general practitioners for whom it is primarily intended.

As was pointed out in the notice of the earlier edition, a section of special interest to psychologists is the Review of Recent Problems in Psychiatry by Professor Adolf Meyer (pp. 662-700), which deals particularly with the work of Kraepelin, Ziehen and Wernicke. But apart from this, the book is a valuable addition to the working library of the psychologist.

The two sections have been written independently: that on Nervous Diseases (pp. 17-652) by Dr. Church, and that on Mental Diseases (pp. 653-916) by Dr. Peterson. "Each author has contributed to a single volume what might have been made a separate monograph." While this arrangement has its conveniences, the resulting volume is so heavy and unwieldy that it might, perhaps, be well to consider the publication of the seventh edition in two parts.

*Mind and its Disorders*, by W. H. B. STODDART. P. Blakiston's Son & Co., Philadelphia, 1909. 488 p.

This work seeks to give both student and practitioner a succinct account of our existing knowledge of mental diseases. The author would induce the reader to think untheoretically of mental processes, normal and morbid, his own work for twelve years being chiefly clinical research into the nature of nervous phenomena associated with mental disorders. In its first section, which deals with normal psychology, he seeks to correlate mental processes with their physical substrate in the nervous system, "the transcendental psychology of the modern school men being ignored as useless to the practical physician of to-day." In the second section, the psychology of the insane is treated in a similar manner. The classifications largely coincide with those of Kraepelin, although some of his nomenclature has been changed. The author has made free use of standard psychologies, and perhaps the chief feature of the book is precisely that of which the author himself evidently is most conscious, namely, the account of normal processes of sensations, perception, ideation, sleep, fatigue, sentiments, language, the ego, etc. In treating the psychology of the insane, he also follows a similar order, treating in sequence disturbances of sensation, perception, association, emotion, abnormalities of action and of judgment, or delusions. In the third part, on mental diseases, the chapters treat causation, physical stigmata, degeneration, intermittent and periodic insanities, the insistent psychoses, alcoholism, paranoia, psychæsthenia, neurasthenia, hysteria, troubles due to organic diseases, idiocy, visceral disease, combined psychosis, diseases to which the insane are peculiarly liable, case taking, feigned insanity, the relations of the insane to law, methods of studying the nervous system and cytological examinations of the cerebro-spinal fluid, etc. The author has nearly one hundred cuts, and perhaps this book might be called the most compendious and concentrated textbook now available. Personally we regret that the author does not deal more fully with the newer methods represented by Janet and Freud, Kraepelin from our point of view being intermediate between the old views and these, which seem to be the psychiatry of the future.

*Les Névroses*, by PIERRE JANET. Ernest Flammarion, Paris, 1909. 394 p. (Bibliothèque de Philosophie scientifique.)

This work gives us a rapid *résumé* of the author's many studies during the last twenty years. As to each function, he describes and compares two groups of symptoms—hysterical and psychæsthenic. Thus among mental disorders we find fixed ideas of somnambulists

and the obsessions of the over-scrupulous; while in the disturbances of movements, there are hysterical paralyses which seem closely related to the phobias of action. In perceptive troubles, we have hysterical anæsthesias, despite the algies of psychæsthenic dysgnosias. These comparisons present the psychological differences which exist between the various neuropathic disturbances appearing on the neurotic bases. Everywhere functions are more or less intact in their essential and older parts, but they are decapitated by the reduction or suppression of the more recent and more perfected ones. Thus neuroses present more diverse forms of regression and involution caused by various depressive influences. Under Part I, neuropathic symptoms, the writer treats fixed ideas and obsessions. Then follow in order chapters on amnesias and doubts, disturbances of speech, chorea and tics, paralyses and phobias, perceptive troubles, instinctive and visceral disorders. The second part, which treats of neuropathic states, contains five chapters, as follows: on nervous crises, neuropathic stigmata, the mental state of hysteria, the psychæsthenic state, what are neuroses? The answer to the last question may be roughly indicated by the phrase that they are diseases of functional evolution.

*Psychology, Normal and Abnormal*, by WARREN E. LLOYD, and ANNIE ELIZABETH CHENEY. Baumgardt Pub. Co., Los Angeles, Cal. pp. 127.

As the authors have themselves written a critique of this book, which appears just before the table of contents, we will allow them to speak for themselves. "Now whatever the learned may say hereafter (and the learned will most surely investigate this book), they cannot undermine its foundation or destroy its structure." "No flaw can be found in the logic from start to finish." "It throws no sop to the Cerberus of superstition, it pampers no morbid dabbler in so-called 'new thought', it tickles no nerve of religious fanaticism; but straightforwardly relies upon principle, logic and facts, daringly throwing down the gauntlet to antiquated psychology, and through its up-to-dateness in all directions defies bigotry and challenges criticism." "It is a text-book for students in colleges and a volume for their professors also." "It is safe to say that a profound study of this work will have a practical outcome, and we dare to assert that he who delves into it deeply enough will find a key to the problem of life itself. *Little attempt has been made in this text-book to deal with data newly discovered, or facts gained by specialists along any of the lines of modern research that might bear on the question*, for, once having started in the trails of these sleuths of modern sciences, there would be no end to the fruit gleaned, and no possible way in the limited space of a compact work of this kind of dealing with it satisfactorily. *So the effort rests contentedly on its principle alone.*"

The value of the book to the student of modern psychology is indicated by the italics, which are my own. AMY E. TANNER.

*Psychological and Medical Observations among the Indians of southwestern United States and northern Mexico*, by ALES HRDLICKA. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1908. 460 p.

This indefatigable observer here gives us a wealth of interesting observations on subdivisions of the tribe, personal environment, food, drink, habits of life, character, social conditions, marriage, children, on whom he makes very many interesting observations—growth, height, puberty, dentition, etc.—and then passes to the adults, having studied stature, muscle, force, the skin and its appendages, special senses, sleep and dreams, mental and nervous power, digestion,